

Software Reliability Measures: Types and Desired Properties

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Current Reliability Measures

- Current product measures in 982 can be divided into two categories
 - ◆ Direct measures of reliability
 - + Reliability growth function
 - + Mean time to failure
 - + Residual fault count
 - ◆ Reliability surrogates
 - + Graph theoretic complexity
 - + Design structure
 - + Software release readiness

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Direct Measures of Reliability

- Do not rely on measurements of system structure
- Measure observed behavior of system during execution
- Mean the same thing, regardless of type of system being measured
 - ◆ Reactive
 - ◆ Distributed
 - ◆ Hard Real-Time
 - ◆ Client-Server
 - ◆ ...
- Current 982 measures of this type can be retained with minimal amount of modification

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Reliability Surrogates

- Estimate reliability/fault content based on structural characteristics of the system
- Surrogates should have the following properties
 - ◆ Demonstrated relationship between structural measurements and reliability
 - ◆ Feasibility
 - ◆ "Ease of Interpretation"

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Surrogates - Relationship to Reliability

- To establish relationship between structure and reliability, all aspects of software system's structure need to be measured
 - ◆ Traditional structural measurements
 - ◆ OO
 - ◆ Temporal constraints
 - ◆ Interrupt handling structure
 - ◆ IPC and task synchronization
 - ◆ Exception handling
 - ◆ ...

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Surrogates - Measurement Feasibility

- To be useful, surrogates also have to be easily measured in a development environment AND useful to the developers
 - ◆ Ideal - measurement process transparent to developers
 - ◆ Ideal - measurements at lowest level should aggregate to higher levels
 - ◆ Ideal - measurements should feed back in real-time or near real-time to developers:
 - Rapid identification of problem areas
 - Buy-in from developers

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What Should Change?

- Identify surrogate measurements that don't fit the criteria previously set forth. Measures that should be examined include
 - ◆ Software Release Readiness - weightings and influence coefficients are subjective; assigning values may be problematic
 - ◆ Test Accuracy - relies on fault seeding, which is not a common practice
 - ◆ Software Maturity Index - better methods of measuring change exist
- Add measurements that have been shown to be effective in estimating reliability/fault content
 - ◆ Proportional fault change/cumulative fault burden - based on PCA of measurements of structural evolution. Versions for O-O systems and design components needed.
 - ◆ ...